

# SITUATION IS WORSE

Another Message Comes  
From Conger.

## DETAILS OF THE ADVANCE

Troops Arrive Within Twenty-Seven  
Miles of Peking—Pritchard  
Morgan's Forecast.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Chefoo says:

Consul Ragsdale has just received a cipher dispatch by runner from Minister Conger. It says: "The situation is more critical. The Chinese Government is trying to force us to leave Peking. It is impossible until troops arrive."

LONDON, August 15.—The Chinese Minister in London has informed the British Foreign Office that the foreign legations at Peking were safe on Monday, August 12.

LONDON, August 15.—Rear Admiral Bruce, telegraphing from Taku to the British Admiralty, says:

"Have received the following from the General at Ho Si Wu, August 10:

"The troops are distant about twenty-seven miles from Peking. They experienced little opposition. A position had been prepared by the enemy, but as the allies advanced, they fled. The Tartar cavalry was charged by two squadrons of Bengal Lancers. Many of the former were killed. The standards of Generals Ma and Sung were captured. The troops are much exhausted by the heat, but their health and spirits are otherwise excellent."

A second dispatch, dated Ho Si Wu, August 11, says: "The advance may be somewhat delayed, as rain is falling."

MESSAGE FROM FRENCH ENVOY.

PARIS, August 15.—The French Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from the Minister of France at Peking, M. Pichon, dated August 8:

"We have been advised that Li Hung Chang is charged to negotiate telegraphically with the Powers. We are ignorant of the events occurring outside the Legation. It is surrounded by hostile forces. How could we negotiate without the diplomatic corps regarding its rights and the legation grounds being evacuated? If the negotiations prevent the march of the allied troops, which is our only salvation, we risk falling into Chinese hands. The section wherein lies the French Legation is occupied by Imperial troops, who have not entirely ceased to fire. We are reduced to siege rations. We have provisions, horses, rice and bread for fifteen days."

The following dispatch has been received from the French Consul at Canton:

"All is quiet here. In the district of Swatow, the agitation against the Christians and missionaries is alarming. Many missions in that region have been pillaged and burned. The 'Viceroys' and myself have decided each to send a delegate to make an investigation and re-establish order. With the view of giving weight to the mission and to show that accord exists between the mandarin and the Consulate, the commission sails on the French war vessel Comete."

BERLIN, August 15.—A dispatch received here from Chefoo says the British and Russian Consuls agree in stating that the relief force arrived at An Ping August 9, without further opposition, the place being about thirty-two miles from Peking.

CHINESE MOUNTING GUNS.

HONGKONG, Tuesday, August 14.—Continued investigations at Canton show that the Chinese are mounting larger guns, old gunboats are being overhauled and mines have been made ready to lay in the West river. A steamer from Wu Chow reports passing considerable numbers of Chinese troops going up the West river, probably bound for Peking.

BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE.

LONDON, August 15.—Transports with British troops arrived in Shanghai roadstead Tuesday. The Viceroy protested to Admiral Seymour against the landing of the troops and, according to a Shanghai cablegram dispatched at midnight, Admiral Seymour wired to his Government for instructions as to how he should act. The British residents of Shanghai are indignant and attribute the Viceroy's action to intrigues on the part of the French and Russian Consuls.

Official confirmation of the objections to landing troops at Shanghai has been received at the Foreign Office here, but owing to Lord Salisbury and his staff being in the Vosges mountains, nothing definite can be done from London until instructions are received from Lord Salisbury, to whom the matter has been telegraphed.

The allies have almost certainly arrived at Peking, even though rain has been falling. The advice received from the British commander at the front, through Rear Admiral Bruce, give reasonable assurance that the twenty-seven miles between the allied force and Peking would be easily traversed in four days, the Chinese, seemingly being unwilling to fight and falling back on the capital.

Taotai Sheng's American adviser, Mr. Ferguson, who has been criticized by the press and by Americans for his continued relation to the Chinese official, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. An English correspondent, sending this to the Associated Press from Shanghai, says:

"The intimacy of American officials with Sheng has been remarked by Englishmen."

It is reported from Hongkong, under date of August 13, that the United States sea-going monitor Monterey will go to Canton in a few days to relieve the American cruiser Don Juan de Austria. The Chinese aver that the chances are ten to one that the Bogue forts will fire on the monitor, as the authorities are suspicious of foreign designs.

The activity of the Chinese military authorities at Canton is most pronounced. Foreigners there think they perceive preparations for action of some sort. They dislike the presence of Chinese troops in the vicinity of the foreign settlement, fear that the slightest indiscretion will lead to bloodshed and would welcome the arrival of the Monterey.

The absence of fresh news of what the Peking expedition is doing leads to speculation. Military men at Shanghai, who know the country in the vicinity of Peking believe the allies ought to be within cannon shot of the capital today.

A news agency dispatch from Shanghai says:

"An authentic message from Peking, dated August 7, says the attacks on the

legations have been renewed and that the supplies of food have been stopped. The advance of the allies, it is feared, has excited the fanatics and the rebels are again uncontrollable. Telegrams received by the London Missionary Society indicate that missionaries and other foreigners are arriving safely at Chinese treaty ports, some of them from places hundreds of miles in the interior and from Manchuria. More than 100 foreigners have arrived at Shanghai. The heads of the missions believe that nearly all the missionaries are alive and are safe on the coast of China. The international mission's chief anxiety is for the Shan Si missionaries, who are returning through the Shan Si province of Hu Nan. Mr. and Mrs. Glover have been robbed and arrested at Shan Si.

A MANGLED MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—A dispatch received yesterday by the State Department from Consul Fowler at Chefoo was so badly mangled in transmission as to be almost indecipherable. The cipher experts of the Department worked on it last night and today. So far as made out, the dispatch appears to contain a message from Minister Conger transmitted to Chefoo by courier. The gist of the Conger message contained in the cablegram is that the situation in Peking is more critical and that the Chinese Government is endeavoring to force the Ministers to leave the Imperial city under Chinese escort before the arrival of the relief column. Beyond this point the dispatch is unintelligible.

GOOD CHEER FOR MACDONALD.

LONDON, August 15.—The British Foreign Office, replying to the latest cipher dispatch from the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald, the wording of which was almost identical with the message from Sir Claude received by the Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, published August 14, and which was transmitted to the Foreign Office by the Chinese Minister here, bids the British Minister to be of good cheer and gives the progress made by the relief column.

The message of Sir Claude MacDonald to the Daily Telegraph was dated Peking August 6 and read:

"Our situation here is desperate. In ten days our food supply ends. Unless we are relieved a general massacre is probable. The Chinese offered to escort us to Tien-Tsin, but, remembering Cawnpore, we refuse the offer. There are over 200 European women and children in this Legation."

MISSIONARIES KILLED.

BOSTON, August 15.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in a cablegram dated August 12th from Consul Fowler at Chefoo, in which he says that a messenger sent to Pao Ting Fu has returned and reports that the Presbyterian missionaries were killed June 30th and the Congregational missionaries July 31. The missionaries of the American board stationed at Pao Ting Fu were Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, Miss Mary S. Morrill and Miss Annie A. Gould, both of Portland, Maine. The character of the messenger sent to Pao Ting Fu is wholly unknown to the officers of the board, but the message indicates that Consul Fowler and Rev. Dr. Henry D. Porter credit the report.

CAPTURE OF HO SI WU.

BERLIN, August 15.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin under date of August 14th, says the allies captured Ho Si Wu, a Chinese general, and General Tsin-Fu Siang's personal commander. The fleeing enemy, it added, were immediately pursued in order to prevent them from making a further stand, the cavalry pushing southward to cut off the Chinese line of retreat upon Pao Ting Fu.

In Peking, the dispatch says, Prince Tung is having every one executed who sympathizes with or provisions the foreigners.

The newspapers of Peking announced that France had accepted Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as commander in chief of the allied forces in China.

An official dispatch from Taku, dated August 12th, announces that Captain Pohl, commanding the German warship Hansa, and Captain Hecht, of the German warship Bertha, have started for Peking with 250 men. It is added that 150 Austrians have also gone in the same direction.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 15.—The Official Messenger declares that, recognizing Germany's motive, in view of the Minister at Berlin, von Ketteler (German Minister at Peking), the Czar accepted Emperor William's proposal to appoint Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to the command of the allied forces, but that the Czar has not the slightest intention of receding from his political program. The fundamental principle of which is a complete understanding with France and the other Powers, the pursuance of no selfish aims and striving only for the restoration of order and the best relations in China.

THE KAISER SPEAKS.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The German Emperor, addressing several officers on their departure for China, exhorted them not to rest until the enemy begged for quarter. He was strongly opposed to the partition of the Chinese Empire, which was not to be thought of for the present. German officers, His Majesty said, must not undertake their opponents, as Admiral Seymour had done in his advance on Peking.

MCCALLA'S VIEWS.

CHICAGO, August 15.—Capt. H. B. McCalla of the cruiser Newark, who was in command of the American marines in Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful expedition to the relief of Peking, believes that the Chinese situation is more serious and fraught with more dangers to the United States and the allies, than any one imagined before the capture of the Taku forts. Writing to Mrs. Edward Roby of this city from Yokohama, whither he had been invited by three women which he had received during the ill-starred Seymour advance on Peking, Capt. McCalla says: "Certainly no foreigner in our column of 2,000 officers and men believed that the Chinese would do so well and no one except the agents who have been selling arms and munitions of war to China since the close of the Japanese war had any conception of the vast amount of money which the Peking Government had expended in preparations for another war. And while the Chinese would not, or could not stand against us 'in the open,' they inflicted severe punishment on us while we were driving them out of the villages and from behind mud walls."

Capt. McCalla, in conclusion, says so far as he can judge the international problem now to be solved in China is most interesting and very difficult. He also says that the United States may be called upon, on account of its large trade interests in China, to adopt and declare an international policy which can only be enforced by a large navy.

CHAFFEE AT MATOW.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The Navy Department early this morning made public a dispatch from Admiral Gen. Chaffee at Matow, the next town of importance after Ho Si Wu, which the Americans occupied on July 26. Captain McCalla says: "The text of the dispatch is as follows:

"TAKU, August 12.—Just received an undated dispatch from Chaffee, Matow:

"I will naturally take command in the field

"Yesterday opposition of an unconquerable, yet terrible host; many men prostrated. Please inform Secretary of War."

REPLY.

It will be seen from this message that the date of General Chaffee's arrival at Matow is uncertain. It is taken at the Navy Department to mean that Matow was occupied on the previous day, the 11th, and that the opposition was slight both on the road and in taking the town. Matow is about twelve miles by road from Ho Si Wu and the road, as indicated by the War Department map, is of the worst possible character. Matow is not a walled city and no serious opposition was expected here. It is about eleven miles by road from Matow to Ching Chia Wan, which is really the suburb of the walled city of Tung Chow and the key to the gates of Peking. If Gen. Chaffee was at Matow on the 11th, it is quite possible that by today he is either in possession of Tung Chow or engaged with the retreating Chinese army, that it was thought might make a stand behind its walls. The War Department is highly gratified at the report of General Chaffee's steady advance, which for a week past has been noted as a thoroughly adventurous by some of the European war officials.

Of quite as much interest as the record of the army's advance is the speculation now current about the State Department as to the status of diplomatic negotiations. The State Department has thrown around these proceedings a sudden and unaccustomed veil of secrecy that is taken to preclude important developments. One thing is well-nigh certain, namely, that the Conger message of yesterday, which was not made public, is one of a series of identical notes addressed by the beleaguered Ministers to their Governments.

Minister Wu, who, besides being the Chinese Minister here, also is the accredited Chinese minister to Spain, received along with the Conger message of yesterday a cipher message from the Spanish Minister in Peking, which Mr. Wu forwarded to Madrid. It was not made public there. Sir Claude MacDonald's dispatch to the British Foreign Office, evidently of the same vintage as the two other dispatches referred to, also was withheld from publication. This taken as a fair indication that negotiations of importance are on foot, but their nature is entirely speculative.

The State Department this morning stated that not only was the text of the Conger dispatch kept secret, but no questions would be answered in connection with its contents. It was pointed out by the Department that with the international forces practically at the gates of Peking, any statement of Minister Conger might involve him and all of the other Ministers in very serious consequences. It was said, however, that the statement from London this morning, credited to a member of Parliament, that negotiations were on foot in Washington between the various Powers looking to a future form of government for China, was without foundation. The State Department announced that no note on this subject had been exchanged between the Powers.

It is considered significant that no preparations are being pushed for the wintering of the American forces in China. Both the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments are ready to purchase and ship supplies for the Chinese expeditionary force such as would be needed in a winter campaign. There are certain supplies which would be needed for this contingency and certain steps which would have to be taken, and that quite speedily, unless there was strong hope that the American army would be out of China before the Gulf of Pe Chi Li freezes over, which usually happens about the first of December. Preparations made up to a recent date looked to the quartering of the American force on Chinese soil through the winter season. It cannot be said that this expectation has been entirely abandoned, but it is certain that some of the final purchases and preparations are suspended for the present, as though there were considerable probability that they would not have to be made at all. The War Department has as yet given no definite statement on this subject, but the suspension of operations is considered significant.

CONTRADICTIONARY VIEWS.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The Chinese Minister in this capital, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, sticks to his guns and is as resolutely optimistic as ever. He has made another statement, in which he reiterates his conviction that the Chinese situation is not so serious as the newspapers in Peking say, and positively ridicules the idea that the Chinese are in any jeopardy. As for the report that Li Ping Heng has brought up guns and bombarded the legations, he says this cannot be true. If it were, the legation buildings would have been reduced to ruins in a matter of two.

Side by side with the Chinese Minister's reassuring statement comes Sir Claude MacDonald's cipher dispatch of August 6th, in which the British representative declares the situation as desperate, states that the food supply will not last more than ten days, and declares that the relief of the legations is a general massacre is imminent. Between these contradictory statements anxiety and suspense are again roused to fever heat and will so remain for the rest of this week and until the relief force has actually arrived in Peking. On the whole, however, a somewhat hopeful disposition prevails. The Chinese Minister's statement was referred to by the Hongkong correspondent of a news agency, Sir Claude MacDonald says: "The Chinese offered escort to Tien-Tsin, but it was refused. The very day called by a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, Sir Claude MacDonald adds that he refuses to quit Peking under Chinese safe conduct, 'remembering Cawnpore'—an impressive addition, suggesting appalling possibilities.

Gratification is felt at the progress of the relief force. Notwithstanding the comparatively heavy losses of the allies at Yang Tsin, the military authorities consider the Chinese have made a poor showing, and it is not thought they will be able to impede seriously the entry of the relieving column into Peking. It is generally expected that the allies will march into the Tartar city and rescue the foreigners, unless some catastrophe has happened to the latter, by Sunday or Monday. The British War Office, which made some efforts to keep the press supplied with early and accurate news in the South African campaign, shows itself very tardily informed about the Chinese operations. Some discontent is excited by the fact that people here have so often had to look to Washington telegrams to find out what is happening. It is not understood why, if Gen. Chaffee could communicate to his Government the occupation of Ho Si Wu on Monday, no word on the subject has yet been received in Pail Mail.

In the view of at least three of the Governments concerned, Field Marshal Count von Waldersee is the only officer of highest rank on the spot, who will naturally take command in the field

in virtue of his seniority. Just as the British Admiral did at Taku and the Russian Lieutenant General at Peking. The arrangement by which the British Government has agreed to pay to the Viceroy of Hoo Pe \$75,000 as a subsidy toward the support of his troops, is, from one point of view, a skillful stroke of policy. The Southern and Central Viceroy, who have been sitting on the fence will be a good deal impressed by the demonstration that the European Powers are prepared to give them substantial material assistance if they decline to join the anti-foreign movement. This action on the part of Great Britain, coupled with the despatch of Indian troops to Shanghai, illustrates the determination of Her Majesty's Government to keep matters quiet on the Yang Tse, whether by military, political or financial measures. It must be admitted that it does not quite square with Mr. Broderick's statement at the close of the Parliamentary session (that China is not to be 'Indianized'). At any rate, if Great Britain is to take the great semi-independent Governors of the center into her pay, while Russia is hoisting her flag at Newchwang, it would seem that the process of partitioning China is already coming perilously close.

THE SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Pittsburgh Courier, M. P., whose close relations with Chinese commerce have enabled him to keep in close touch with events in the Far East, sends the following cable from London to the World:

"Negotiations are proceeding in China between the Imperial Government and the commanders of the European forces to arrange conditions for handing over the foreigners now in Peking to the allied army."

"Immediately the safety of the foreigners in Peking is assured, Li Hung Chang will offer terms of settlement of the whole difficulty, giving full reparation to the Powers, especially Germany, including indemnity and exemplary punishment of all officials, both military and civil, who have been responsible for the outrages. As it is unlikely the present Government of China can survive this crisis, a new form of government will probably be proposed, under which China will be governed by tentative Viceroys appointed for life. They will act under a supreme head, a European nominated by the Powers. On the security arising among the ten Chinese rulers the Viceroys will have the right to nominate a man to fill the place, subject to the veto of the supreme head."

"The responsibility of the Government for the country, under European surveillance will be thrown upon the shoulders of the patriotic Chinese Viceroys, with their assistants and the Chinese police. The Viceroys will have the right to nominate a man to fill the place, subject to the veto of the supreme head."

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FRENCHMEN HAVE

A BALLOON RACE

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

The long distance balloon race which started from the Parc d'Aerosta at Vincennes, could not be brought to a successful conclusion, as the leading balloons were stopped by the ocean.

The first prize may go to the Comte de la Vaux, whose balloon, the Horizon, of 3,300 cubic metres capacity, the largest in the company, descended at Guernsey, in the department of Loire Inferior.

M. Faure, 2 1/2 balloons, the Aero Club, of 1,600 metres, landed near Nantes, while the Comte de Castillon de St. Victor in the balloon Contour, 1,600 cubic metres, landed within sight of the ocean near Le Croisic.

On August 19 will take place the contest for landing at a given point.

The chances are that the wind will then blow inland, and will be favorable for the distance races, but it will be impossible to take advantage of instance, because the nature of the contest is specified in the rules and fast programs drawn up months ago.

M. Emmanuel Aime, who is the secretary of the Aero Club, was interviewed on his aerial trip in the Orient, after 1,000 cubic metres.

He said: "We shot up to a height of 1,000 metres and the wind carried us toward the south. Then we drifted westward until we arrived at La Fleich and anchored, as we had no more ballast except what we were bound to return to Vincennes with."

"During the trip our balloon passed several other balloons and we even conversed with M. Faure in the balloon of the Aero Club."

"At a quarter to ten the two balloons parted company. The Orient going to the west and the Aero Club toward the north-west with an upper current."

"The other balloons were seen to separate and disappear in different directions."

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Australia's Close Call.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The steamer Australia, arriving from Honolulu this afternoon, came very near making a record run into the wharf. Only the promptness of her officers saved her from running into the bulkhead between Pacific and Broadway wharves at full speed, and demolishing the tug Lottie, which was lying in her berth.

The tide was on the ebb when the steamer, aided by a tug, turned into her wharf at Pacific street, and a big head of steam was necessary to carry her in. When Captain Lawless attempted to ring to slow down, he found the bell wire leading to the engine-room out of gear.

The captain was on the bridge, but he reached the main deck with the speed of a bound after a hare. At the same moment Chief Engineer Nieman had come on deck, and, taking in the situation at a glance, turned and slid down the engine-room stairs.

"Full speed astern!" he cried.

"But the register!" began the first assistant engineer.

"Full speed astern!" yelled Nieman.

"—the register!"

Just as the engine was reversed Captain Lawless reached the engine-room, crying out the order that had just gone into effect.

The wharf was crowded with people, and their hearts went into their throats as they saw the steamer dashing along toward the bulkhead, and then saw Captain Lawless rush down the deck. But the danger was passed. The steamer came to a stop; the bell gear was adjusted and soon the Australia was alongside.

The schooner Robert Searle from Kailua, arrived at Port Townsend on August 15th, and the Charles B. Moody from this port on August 14th.

**THIN**  
Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.

**HAIR**  
One thing you may rely upon—**Ayer's Hair Vigor** makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.

It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and clears the complexion.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

**ICE PLANT AT MOLOKAI**  
The Need of the Luper Settlement.

**SUPERINTENDENT'S PLANS**  
Poor Live Beef Makes Imperative Refrigerator Scheme for the Colony.

It is quite likely that a small ice plant will soon be purchased for the Molokai settlement. For some time past the necessity of such an establishment at the settlement has been realized by Superintendent Reynolds. At the present time there is no method at the settlement whereby water may be cooled or meats kept for even a very brief period, and an ice plant is badly needed. Mr. Reynolds has been corresponding for some time with manufacturers of ice plants in an endeavor to ascertain at what price a small plant can be obtained and he hopes to lay his plans before the Board of Health at some meeting in the near future.

The meat question is the most serious one that is now confronting the superintendent of the settlement. The beef which has been furnished to the settlers for some time past has been of the most inferior quality, and it has cost the Board an exorbitant sum. Where some time ago the Board was obtaining beef at a cost of \$15 per head delivered at the settlement with a guarantee for twenty-four hours, the price now asked is \$25 per head, and the Board must pay \$7 for the transportation of every beast to the settlement and stand all the risk of injury on board and loss when they are being swum from the steamer to the landing. As a consequence the cattle are costing the Board \$32 a head, and many are so thin and poor that they are useless for food purposes when they have been safely landed.

Some time ago the Board passed a resolution whereby tenders for furnishing the settlement with canned beef were asked, but up to the present time no bids have been received, hence no contract has been made for the proposed method of solving the problem. There is likewise considerable prejudice in the Islands generally against the idea of furnishing canned beef to the settlers, and it is likely that if the canned beef is finally sent to the settlement it will constitute but a portion of the meat ration furnished, and the meat will also be allowed the settlers with the canned beef as well.

But at present, what with the beef on hand and no prospect of bettering the supply, Mr. Reynolds has been hard put to find a proper substitute for meat for his charges. Last week he received an old plan of furnishing the settlement with fish. The residents prefer fish to meat when they can get it, and aided by favorable weather several large hauls were made off the settlement. The day Mr. Reynolds left the settlement to this city, in one haul, 3,000 pounds of fish were obtained. It is readily obtained in such quantities at all times there would be no difficulty about the food supply of the settlement, but there are sometimes months when the condition of the ocean is such that it would be impossible to draw nets, so while the fish furnish an agreeable change of diet for the settlers, fish cannot be relied upon to supply the place of fresh meat.

**GUNS RECEIVED.**  
Will be Used at Navy Yard for Saluting Purposes.

Two Hotchkiss rapid fire six pounder guns were received at the Naval station by the Transport Siam. The guns will be used for saluting purposes only, and a large quantity of ammunition for this purpose was sent with the guns.

They are handsome finely mounted pieces, of the latest models, and it is likely that one of these will be mounted on the new Naval wharf, and the other in the grounds in front of the office of Captain Merry.

James N. K. Keola has been appointed a member of the Board of Registration for the Island of Maui in place of Samuel Kellie, who has been appointed a traveling normal instructor.

**THE GOLD MAY STAY**  
Collector Stackable's Plan.

OLD RULING GIVES HOPE

Importers May Deposit Sums With United States Sub-Treasury In San Francisco.

Collector of Customs Stackable has hit upon a plan which he believes will prevent an outpouring of the gold coin paid as duties. He is thoroughly alive to the financial stringency which is likely to result in the next two months if he is compelled to ship the coin he receives monthly to the United States Sub-Treasury at San Francisco. The shipments now amount to \$100,000 a month, at which rate the banks and other moneyed institutions would soon be drained of ready cash.

A short time since Mr. Stackable received many old circulars from the Treasury Department at Washington, which are still in effect. One of them, signed by John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, twenty-one years ago, has a special significance to financial status in Honolulu and Mr. Stackable believes is the keynote to the entire situation. The circular in question reads:

Circular Concerning Payment of Duties on Imports.

Department No. 5, Secretary's Office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1879.

To facilitate the payment of duties on imports, the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers of the United States are hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin in sums of one hundred dollars and multiples thereof on account of such payments, and to issue the usual certificate of deposit therefor in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars, in the name of the collector or surveyor of the port at which the duties are to be paid; and any collector or surveyor, in whose name the certificate is issued, is hereby authorized to accept it at par for duties on imports payable at his port, treating the transaction in his accounts as if the money had been deposited by him in the usual manner.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

"This has become a serious matter in my opinion," said Mr. Stackable yesterday to an Advertiser reporter, "have been working on some plan to alleviate the financial distress occasioned by my monthly shipments of gold to the Coast and feel certain that this circular gives me the right to hold the gold in this country. Take the firm of Meers, Hackfeld & Co. who are large importers. According to the interpretation I place upon this circular, Hackfeld & Co. may at any time deposit with the Assistant Treasury of the United States, at San Francisco, through the local banks, any sum of money they are likely to need for the payment of duties—say from \$10,000 to \$50,000. The Assistant Treasurer will send me a certificate of deposit for the amount so deposited with him. At the same time, the Assistant Treasury will send to Hackfeld & Co., duplicate certificates issued in any multiple sum of \$100 or more each. Whenever they need to pay customs duties they can make the payments with these duplicate certificates and I will check the amounts off against the original certificate which I have on file. At the end of the month instead of having to ship away gold coin, all I will have to do is to forward the duplicate checks to the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco."

"This simplifies matters not only for the importer, but for the banks and myself. In the first place the importer for example draws a check for \$50,000 (or whatever the amount is) and sends it through his local banker. He charges the amount up on his books as duties and his bookkeeping work is made easier. I am of the opinion that the bankers will see wherein he realizes a profit. At present he is forced to order gold sent him by freight. These freight bills amount to something and so does the insurance. This will be done away with if my plan is carried out."

"What does it save for me? Well, first of all the worry of thinking that I am causing a financial stringency here. Second, that I am not put to the trouble of weighing so much gold out and seeing to it that it is not short weight. The first shipment of gold which I made to the Sub-Treasury was \$53,419.47. When it was weighed in San Francisco it was found to be short weight to the extent of \$29 in value. I had to pay that out of my own pocket. I did not have scales then. They would not give me a receipt for my first shipment of gold until I had made good that amount. Coins must be full weight. They charge four cents a grain of every grain short. Gold coins found short weight will be stamped by me which will put them out of service."

Mr. Stackable further stated that under the plan thus mapped out if the importer's duties do not amount to the sum so deposited he may pay back the difference in cash from his collections. If the importers wish to avail themselves of this opportunity they can make the necessary arrangements with the banks to make the required deposit with the Sub-Treasury and this will obviate the necessity of shipping the larger amounts of gold out of the country each month.

While one of Huestace & Co's large men named David was loading a drag box of merchandise on his wagon the box slipped and fell upon him, pinning him to the ground. The box weighed 500 pounds and it was feared that the man was badly hurt, but when it was lifted from him by men who ran quickly to his assistance, he was found to be uninjured save for an abrasion on one of his legs. He was sent home in a hack.